



# DREYFUS HAS LOST HOPE.

## COURT-MARTIAL'S VERDICT WILL BE RENDERED TO-DAY.

The Prisoner Expects to be Condemned and Has So Informed His Wife—Rumors That His Conviction May be Followed by His Release—Maitre Demange's Pleas for His Client Move His Hearers to Tears—The Crisis Before France.

**Special Cable Dispatches to The Sun.**  
RENNES, Sept. 8.—The court-martial has decided to render its verdict to-morrow. This is in defiance of the Government's reasonable request, and is on a par with the other high-handed decisions of this strange tribunal. There are only two hypotheses for to-night's extraordinary situation. Either a great majority of the observers at Rennes will be astonished by the acquittal of the prisoner, or to-morrow will witness the first act in the wildest revolution of modern times. It is no longer possible to put an honest concession upon a charge of condemnation. If Dreyfus is pronounced guilty, it will be the first move in a bold and carefully arranged conspiracy for the establishment of a military dictatorship.

The indications are that the Government in Paris is fully aware of the terrible crisis which confronts it. The preparations to meet this crisis, so far as Rennes is concerned, are extraordinary, and similar arrangements have undoubtedly been made in Paris and elsewhere.

Such is the ominous, despairing view taken by almost the whole Dreyfus party to-night. The departure of the Generals by order of the Government leaves few prominent anti-Dreyfusites in Rennes. Such as are here, however, are by no means confident of the condemnation of the prisoner. On the whole, although there are many signs unfavorable to the accused, he would be a rash man who would prophesy with any positiveness what would be the result of to-morrow's trial.

### DREYFUS PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

The most pitiful feature of the whole situation to-night is the fact that Dreyfus himself expects to be condemned to-morrow. This is a fact which he has never before admitted. He has been so confident of his innocence, and so sure of his own strength, that he has never before admitted that he was prepared for the worst. He has been so confident of his innocence, and so sure of his own strength, that he has never before admitted that he was prepared for the worst.

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### DREYFUS PARTY IN A PANIC.

A Verdict of Guilty Means Civil War in France, Says the Figaro.

**Special Cable Dispatches to The Sun.**  
RENNES, Sept. 8.—A strange scene seems to have been enacted here to-day. Even M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader who has been the most prominent champion of Dreyfus at Rennes, now says there is no hope of the prisoner's acquittal.

M. Chanoine, who is here as the custodian of the prisoner, has been so confident of his innocence, and so sure of his own strength, that he has never before admitted that he was prepared for the worst. He has been so confident of his innocence, and so sure of his own strength, that he has never before admitted that he was prepared for the worst.

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### GERMANY CLEARS DREYFUS.

An Official Statement Regarding Previous Declarations of Humanity's Name.

**Special Cable Dispatches to The Sun.**  
BERLIN, Sept. 8.—An official statement is published regarding the declarations which the Government has made concerning Dreyfus. The statement is published regarding the declarations which the Government has made concerning Dreyfus.

# PEACE OUTLOOK BETTER.

## BRITISH CABINET'S DECISION IN REGARD TO THE TRANSVAAL.

Concessions Demanded From President Kruger—Troops to be Sent to Africa From India and England—Hostilities Likely to be Delayed for Several Weeks.

**Special Cable Dispatches to The Sun.**  
LONDON, Sept. 8.—A distinct reaction in the direction of peace, at any rate so far as regards the immediate future, is observable everywhere since the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. It is now most probable, unless the Boers fire the first shot, or a chance collision of parties on the frontier precipitates a general outbreak, that hostilities will be postponed for several weeks. Hopes are revived that fresh negotiations will overcome the obstacles in the way of a peaceful settlement, although there is general skepticism as to the permanency of any arrangement that may be reached.

The Standard, a conservative organ, which of late has been leading the demand for immediate hostilities, says this morning: "The Cabinet yesterday decided to give the Pretoria government another chance for peace. Mr. Chamberlain's colonial administration has so much more ample mandate to bring the controversy to a final issue. The Cabinet has not closed the door to President Kruger. Let him reflect that in the event of war, in which he cannot question the success of our side at whatever cost, conditions will undergo an inevitable change."

The Daily Mail this morning says that it looks as though a climb-down had already been effected on the question of a joint franchise conference. It adds that the Cabinet made a notable contribution to the cause of peace in taking adequate measures to ensure respect for the British claims. It is believed that the Cabinet did not consider it necessary to convene Parliament for voting supplies or calling out the reserves.

The Telegraph says that the Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, agreed to the urgent request made by the Natal Government for reinforcements and will send 10,000 troops to that colony. The reinforcements will be drawn equally from India and Great Britain. At present the troops will be used for defensive purposes only. There is no question of an immediate ultimatum being sent to the Boers, but a categorical answer to Sir Alfred Milner's proposals is demanded.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says that Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikaner leader, telegraphed Friday that the position was black, but not hopeless. A despatch to the Times from Sima says that the Government is inclined to grant the Boers a categorical answer to Sir Alfred Milner's proposals is demanded.

The Times says: "The Cabinet took an important step in the right direction in replying to the demands first advanced by Sir Alfred Milner at the Bloemfontein conference, and at the same time authorizing reinforcements in case of a near-future outbreak. When these reinforcements shall have reached Africa the total British force there will be 25,000 men, which ought to be sufficient to secure the colonial frontiers against incursions. There is nothing resembling a war fever in this country, but public opinion unquestionably hardened as it respects the Boers. It is probable that the not the supremacy of the imperial government in South Africa is to remain a reality."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A large crowd assembled in Downing street at 11:30 this morning to see the Cabinet officers arrive. This was a very unusual circumstance. The police were not expecting a crowd, and were unprepared to prevent many persons from entering the Government offices until reinforcements arrived. Every Minister was present except Viscount Cross, the Lord Privy Seal, who is at Balmoral.

Besides sending a strongly worded cable to the President of the Republic, Kruger to answer the British demands with a refusal to accept the conditions of the British ultimatum. It is understood that the Cabinet ratified the orders for the movement of troops from India to Natal, which has already begun, and also for the reinforcement of the South African garrison from England. The reinforcements are being sent in the form of a large number of men enough to allow the British to take the offensive and are likely to follow.

The Daily Mail says that an unofficial account of the Cabinet meeting is to the effect that the Ministers are absolutely of one mind. The upshot of the proceedings, it is believed, is that the Government will not accept the Boers' latest despatch. This reply, it is said, will contain a telling exposition of the British case with a point blank refusal to entertain the proposal that England should relinquish her suzerainty over the Transvaal. There is also to be a pertinent reference to the Boers' refusal to accept the conditions of the British ultimatum.

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# ROW ON THE CASINO ROOF.

## YOUNG MAN'S EJECTMENT BREAKS UP THE PERFORMANCE.

Hayley Night Audience Gazed the Performers and Riled the Stage Manager—Youth He Singled Out Refused to be Reformed and was Roughly Handled and Arrested.

Anyone on the Casino Roof garden last night would have thought that he was in a Bowery concert hall in the prime days of that thoroughfare. An audience of about 300 persons had gathered to witness the show but the rain fell and they hurried under the shelter of a small tent stretched over the front rows of seats. This did not put the spectators in a bad humor. They laughed and joked with each other, and as the show was not especially to their liking, they began to gibe the performers.

Stage Manager Lawrence, who is a tall, well-built man, presently announced from the stage that M. and M. Deane would oblige in operatic selections. As the singers came out on the stage a young man seated in the front row turned to his friends and announced: "There's Jean de Reszke and Emma Eames." This raised a laugh and angered Mr. Lawrence.

Lawrence left the stage, and walking down to the young man, who was a well-dressed youth wearing glasses, ordered him to get up. The young man refused to move, and Lawrence replied that he was not making any more noise than anybody else, and that he was thoroughly enjoying himself. Lawrence then threatened to put him out and the young man laughed at him. Then Lawrence grew angry.

"Stand up and I'll knock you down," shouted Lawrence. The young man stood up and Lawrence promptly knocked him down. The young man's glasses fell from his face, but he got up and, though the smaller man, struck back at Lawrence. But Lawrence's blow had been the signal for a general rush of waiters and the other employees of the roof garden. A lively time ensued. Tables were overturned, glasses were smashed, chairs were upset and broken, women screamed and men swore. Finally the young man was thrown down one flight of stairs, hustled into the elevator, and taken to the lobby.

The young man was thoroughly dispirited when he reached the lobby. His straw hat was torn to ribbons, his clothing was torn and soiled and two small streams of blood were trickling down his face, which was covered with bruises. He said he was Charles H. Williams, 23 years old, a real estate agent, of 17 West 134th street.

Stage Manager Lawrence and Manager James Lederer of the roof garden soon arrived at the station to press a charge of disorderly conduct against Williams. While Lawrence was telling his story thirty men and two women who had been among the audience, came into the station and declared that Williams had been no more noisy than anybody else, and that Lawrence had brutally beaten and assaulted him without cause. At this point Mr. Lederer said he did not wish to prefer any particular charge against the prisoner, especially as Mr. Williams had already said that he was sorry for what he had done.

"I am sorry that I made a noise," said Williams, "but I can't see that I did anything more than anybody else, and I am sure that I did not intend to do anything more than to beat me the way they did. They assaulted me in the elevator, too."

Manager Lederer said that he guessed the best thing to do was to let the matter drop, and all of the parties left the station. The row had broken up the show, although the rest of the programme was carried out. It was given to empty seats, however. E. E. Rice, for whom Lederer manages the show, called at the station later and in talking to the reporters, deprecated what had happened. He said he was sorry that his waiters had acted so precipitately.

### GOT NO RECRUITS.

Anti-Expansionists of Mendville, Pa., Check the Enlistment of Soldiers There.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 8.—Lieut. T. O. Murphy, of the United States Army Recruiting Station here, returned to-day from Mendville, Pa., disgusted with the Mendville Anti-Expansionists, who caused him to close the sub-recruiting station there and come away without a single recruit. The station was opened on Aug. 29 in charge of Private Baldwin, and in two days seventeen applicants had been examined and five accepted. Mr. Murphy went up yesterday to see the men. None appeared, and Mr. Baldwin went out and brought them to the office. They refused to take the oath. One of them said:

"My friends have been talking to me and telling me that Americans ought not to have anything to do with the war over there in England. They told me that the fellows ought to have a chance to be their own bosses and that this country is not giving them a square deal in fighting them. All the folks here feel that way and it will go hard with us fellows if we go into the army to go over to the Philippines. A lot of my friends tell me that the fellows here won't have anything more to do with me, and I guess I won't go."

The other recruits bore this man out in this statement. Mendville is the seat of Allegheny University, a Methodist institution, and of a Unitarian college endowed by New Englanders. At Altoona fifteen recruits were secured yesterday and fourteen at New Castle.

### DALTON CHALLENGES COLER.

He Would Like to Debate the Rampapo Matter in Public With the Comptroller.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eleventh Assembly district, which Water Commissioner Dalton is the leader, held a meeting last evening and listened to a speech from Mr. Dalton in which he defended his advocacy of the proposed contract with the Rampapo Water Company. Mr. Dalton said that in offering the contract his motives had been as pure as the water which the company proposed to supply to the city. Mr. Dalton added that he would be glad to meet Comptroller Coler on a public platform and defend the position which he took on the Rampapo contract.

Comptroller Stiner made a speech in which he said that although his auditors might not be pinched for water now, the time was coming when they would feel the need of it.

### POST OFFICE CLERK ARRESTED.

Has Been Stationed at One of the Stamp Windows—Charged with Theft.

Post Office Inspector Jacobs arrested Joseph H. Kohle, 29 years old, of 262 West Twelfth street, last night. Kohle is a day clerk at a stamp selling window in the Post Office. The charge against him is grand larceny. Inspector Jacobs refused to talk about the case and the Church street police tried to suppress news of the arrest.

Poland Mineral Spring Water. Recommended for purity and medicinal power.

# MR. ARCHBOLD TESTIFIES.

## STANDARD OIL MAN BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Denies That the Railroads Gave Rebates to the Standard, and Says the Company Has Strictly Obeyed the Interstate Law—Declined All Propositions to Combine With Its Rival, the Pure Oil Company—Statement Showing the Benefit to the Public of the Standard Oil Company.

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.**—The examination of Vice-President John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company of New York, took up the entire session of the United States Industrial Commission to-day. It was unbroken by numerous wordy encounters between the witness and members of the commission, and those members of a rival corporation who had previously given their testimony. Mr. Archbold attacked the testimony of these witnesses, in some cases denouncing them as "liars," and in others drawing sharp replies from such of them as were present. He also became involved in a controversy with the acting chairman of the commission, Mr. Phillips, and the latter will take the stand to-morrow after General Counsel Rodgers has been heard. Mr. Archbold concluded his examination by declaring himself to be in defense of the Standard Oil Company on economic and ethical grounds, in which he said that such organizations were an absolute necessity for the successful development and promotion of business. Touching on trust legislation, he said that the great and inevitable step of progress in the direction of commercial development lay in the direction of National or Federal corporations. He suggested for the consideration of the commission the thought of a Federal corporation law.

Mr. Archbold's examination was begun immediately after the assembling of the commission. He requested that he be permitted to answer a number of criticisms on the company before proceeding to a statement of its methods. Permission being granted, Mr. Archbold said that the first witness, James W. Lee of Pennsylvania, President of the Pure Oil Company, acknowledged himself to be the head of the greatest trust and only trust in oil. At this point, it having been evident for several days that the trend of the testimony by Standard Oil witnesses would be to justify the course pursued by the company in attacking the Pure Oil Company, Chairman Phillips, who had the Standard stockholders in the Pure Oil Company, declared that he was not a rival of the Standard, and said that he wished it understood that he was connected with that company, but he also wished to distinctly declare that he and his company were willing to submit to any legislation designed to protect the interests of all. His company was incorporated according to the law, and was proceeding lawfully. He had no objection to this statement being entered as evidence.

Mr. Archbold then denied the statements of Lee and State Senator Emory of Bradford, Pa., that the railroads gave immense rebates to the Standard Oil Company. He said that the history of the rebate system and gave figures to show that the Standard Oil Company had always been a subject of persecution at the hands of the railroads, and said that whenever rebates were given to the Standard Oil Company similar rebates were given to other shipper.

"I give this as an answer and, I trust, a final one," he said, "to that dusty old lie about the \$10,000,000 in rebates."

Mr. Lee, he said, apparently thought the old lies about rebates had been exhausted and had introduced some new features, and had therefore selected the story that the railroads were being robbed by officials who make discriminating tariffs in favor of the Standard, which statement, the witness said, was untrue, and he defied Lee to produce a scintilla of evidence to prove it.

"Since the passage of the Interstate Commerce law," he said, "we have strictly obeyed it. Before the passage of that law the advantage in the rates went to the consumer. We were not averse to the passage of the Interstate Commerce law, but on the contrary we strongly favored it, and the records show that we were right. At the greatest period of our prosperity has come after the passage of this law."

Mr. Archbold submitted a number of letters from the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Boston and Maine, Chicago and Alton, Lake Shore and Western, Northern Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Eastern, and other roads, all denying that since the passage of the Interstate Commerce law, any special rates had been given to the Standard Company.

In reply to a question, Mr. Archbold said he did not know of any advantage being given to the company by more rapid movement of its freight. The rebates were entirely untrue, and contrary to the interests of the Standard Oil Company.

"We are not disposed to take rebates even if we dared," he said, "as we are too shining a mark; but we have to keep a pretty close watch on our competitors. The business of the Standard was growing so fast that the rebates offered the Standard lower rates than to its competitors in order to secure its business."

In regard to the prices of refined oil in New York during 1898, Mr. Lee had testified that the Standard was charging 14 cents a gallon, but when the Pure Oil Company entered the field the price was dropped to 5 1/2 cents. Mr. Archbold returned from the price list for March that the price in New York averaged 7.08 cents a gallon, while the crude brought \$1.22 per barrel at the same time. The price in New York was 6.72 cents and \$1.15 for the crude; 6.23 cents for the refined and \$1.09 for crude. This was intended to demonstrate that the price of refined oil in New York went down because of the reduction of the price of oil at the wells, and not because of the competition of the Pure Oil Company.

Mr. Archbold cited a contract between the United States Pipe Line and the Central Railroad of New Jersey to show that the Standard had never had any contract as favorable as that one. He denied that the Standard Oil Company had ever made any proposition to the Pure Oil Company looking toward a consolidation of the two companies, or a division of territory or any other arrangements to divide the trade. On the contrary, propositions had been made by representatives of the Pure Oil Company, Messrs. Phillips, McDowell and others, which were declined because of their illegality and because the Standard people knew the character of the men making the proposals and did not trust them. This statement brought Chairman Phillips, one of the men to whom reference was made, to his feet, with the query: "Do you mean to include us?"

All the persons named, responded the witness. "Do you not know that persons came from your office to ours with such propositions?" Mr. Phillips asked.

Mr. Archbold denied this, and after a brief whispered conversation with Mr. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company said: "I have never seen anybody that we have never sent an emissary to you."

"Do you say so?" Mr. Phillips asked. "I do not say so. The time you came to Mr. Rogers and my room, proposing to divide a division of the business, that we should have a

# M'KINLEY SATISFIED WITH OTIS.

## The Question of His Recall Not Discussed at Yesterday's Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—After the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, a story was in circulation that the President and his advisers had considered the question of relieving Gen. Otis of supreme command of the military forces in the Philippines, and that there was a difference of opinion between the President and Secretary Root as to the selection of Gen. Otis's successor. No verification whatever of the story can be found. While officials who would be informed concerning the matter are reticent when questioned about the prospect of a change of command at Manila, there is every reason to believe, after careful inquiry in authoritative quarters, that the question was not mentioned at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet. Certainly there is no difference of opinion between President McKinley and Secretary Root. One official, who must be familiar with the familiar and confidential relations of the two men, would state his life that the matter was not under consideration and that the President has given no thought to it.

From all accounts the President and Secretary Root are very well satisfied with the conduct of Gen. Otis in the Philippines. It is said that they have gone carefully into his record, and would state his life that the matter was not under consideration and that the President has given no thought to it.

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# CAPT. COONEY RAIDS AN OPIUM DEN.

## Eleven Prisoners Taken in the Rear of a Seventh Avenue Fancy Goods Store.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh street station raided an opium joint in the rear of a Chinese fancy goods store at 491 Seventh avenue last night and succeeded in arresting eleven prisoners. Acting Captain Cooney had suspected that the store was a mere blind for an opium den. Entering the place in citizen's clothes last night he pushed aside Lee Wah, who said that he owned the place, and walked into the rear room, where he found twelve bunks all occupied by persons smoking opium. He guarded the place while word was sent for the patrol wagon, but three men escaped over the rear fence. The others, nine men and two women were taken to the station. The police also captured six pipes, seven lamps and six trays.

### NEW MAJOR FOR THE 8TH REGIMENT.

Capt. Edwards Chosen to Succeed Major Freeman, Who Resigned.

Capt. Edwards, Jr., was unanimously elected junior Major of the Eighth Regiment last night, succeeding Major Freeman who resigned at the time. The election was a foregone conclusion, a complimentary vote was given to Capt. Frank O. Sauveur, senior Captain in the regiment, who did not desire to be a candidate.

Major Edwards was second senior Captain in the Eighth, and joined it as a private in Company B on Oct. 2, 1869. He served as captain with the volunteer regiment during the Spanish War.

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